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Set     Items   Description
S1     128084   DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE OR MINES OR MINING OR SURF?) OR KN-
            OWLEDGE()MANAG?
S2     170963   AI OR ARTIFICIAL()INTELLIGEN? OR (COMPUTER? OR MACHINE?)(N-
            )(INTELLIGEN? OR LEARN?)
S3   10409253   CONJUNCT? OR CONJOIN? OR JOIN? OR CONNECT? OR OVERLAP? OR -
            INTERSECT?
S4     120480   (RANK? OR ORDER? OR ORGANIZ? OR PATTERN?)(2N)(RETREIV? OR -
            QUER? OR RESULT? OR HIT OR HITS)
S5          6   CONJUNCT?()(OBJECT OR GENERAT?)
S6         28   S1  (10N) S2 (10N) S3
S7          0   S1 (10N)S2(10N)S4
S8       4287   S1 (10N) S3
S9       1436   S1(3N)S3
S10        35   S8(S)(S2 OR S4)
S11         0   S1 AND S5
S12        43   S6 OR S10
S13        29   RD (unique items)
S14        22   S13 NOT PD=20010618:20030618
S15        19   S14 NOT PD=20030618:20040529
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/May 26
         (c) 2004 The Gale group
File  75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/May 25
         (c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2004/May W4
         (c) 2004 ProQuest
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/May
         (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/May
         (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/May 26
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 IDG Communications
File  88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2004/May 26
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/May 26
         (c) 2004  The Gale Group
File  13:BAMP 2004/May W1
         (c) 2004  The Gale Group
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File  98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/May
         (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/May 27
         (c)2004 The Gale Group
```

15/3,K/2 **(Item 2 from file: 275)**
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

02086979 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19576786 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
How to mine data on the Web. (includes related article on data collection techniques) (Drilling for Data) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information) (Cover Story)
Mena, Jesus
Databased Web Advisor, v15, n7, p32(5)
July, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story ISSN: 1090-6436 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2450 LINE COUNT: 00223

... calibrate their value and loyalty, enabling you to subsequently formulate unique ads and marketing strategies. **Data mining** is based in part on statistics and a field of **artificial intelligence** designed to emulate human perception known as **machine - learning** . Unlike database query programs, report generators, or statistical packages, **data mining** tools perform analysis automatically and formulate solutions in plain English as **conjunctions** or rules. The tools not only find patterns in databases automatically, they deliver solutions in...

```
Set     Items   Description
S1       2908   DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE OR MINES OR MINING OR SURF?) OR KN-
            OWLEDGE()MANAG?
S2      53079   AI OR ARTIFICIAL()INTELLIGEN? OR (COMPUTER? OR MACHINE?)(N-
            )(INTELLIGEN? OR LEARN?)
S3    1186975   CONJUNCT? OR CONJOIN? OR JOIN? OR CONNECT? OR OVERLAP? OR -
            INTERSECT?
S4      26124   (RANK? OR ORDER? OR ORGANIZ? OR PATTERN?)(2N)(RETREIV? OR -
            QUER? OR RESULT? OR HIT OR HITS)
S5         85   CONJUNCT?()(OBJECT OR GENERAT?)
S6          4   S1  (10N) S2 (10N) S3
S7          0   S1 (10N)S2(10N)S4
S8        128   S1 (10N) S3
S9         12   S8 AND IC=(G06F-015/18 OR G06F-009? OR G06N-007?)
S10         4   S5(S)S1
S11        20   S6 OR S9 OR S10
S12        20   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S13        20   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/May W03
         (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040520,UT=20040513
         (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio
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13/3,K/12 **(Item 12 from file: 349)**
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00940329

DATA MINING APPLICATION WITH IMPROVED DATA MINING ALGORITHM SELECTION
APPLICATION D'EXPLORATION EN PROFONDEUR DE DONNEES POUVANT AMELIORER LE CHOIX D'UN ALGORITHME D'EXPLORATION EN PROFONDEUR DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ROCKWELL SCIENCE CENTER, 1409 Camino Dos Rios, P.O. Box 1085, MC A15, Thousand Oak, CA 91358-0085, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
KIL David, 621 Eden Street, Gilroy, CA 950202, US,
Legal Representative:
SHEKLETON Gerald T (et al) (agent), Welsh & Katz, Ltd., 22nd floor, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200273446 A1 20020919 (WO 0273446)
Application: WO 2002US5726 20020226 (PCT/WO US0205726)
Priority Application: US 2001274008 20010307; US 2001992435 20011116
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 14938

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/18**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... RULE 26)
database servers through ODBC (Object Database Connectivity) using a pool of persistent database **connections** .

[00871 The **data mining** software application described herein will operate in a general purpose computer. A computer is generally...

```
Set     Items   Description
S1       1269   DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? OR MINING OR SURF?) OR KNOWLEDGE(-
            )MANAG?
S2       6020   AI OR ARTIFICIAL()INTELLIGEN? OR (COMPUTER? OR MACHINE?)(N-
            )(INTELLIGEN? OR LEARN?)
S3    4181176   CONJUNCT? OR CONJOIN? OR JOIN? OR CONNECT? OR OVERLAP? OR -
            INTERSECT?
S4       7878   (RANK? OR ORDER? OR ORGANIZ? OR PATTERN?)(2N)(RETREIV? OR -
            QUER? OR RESULT? OR HIT OR HITS)
S5          2   CONJUNCT?()(OBJECT OR GENERAT?)
S6          3   S1 AND S2 AND S3
S7          0   S1 AND S2 AND S4
S8        146   S1 AND S3
S9         13   S8 AND IC=(G06F-015/18 OR G06F-009? OR G06N-007?)
S10        10   S8 AND MC=(T01-J05B1 OR T01-J05B4C OR T01-J05B4M OR T01-J0-
            5C)
S11        23   S5 OR S7 OR S9 OR S10
S12        23   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S13        23   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Jan(Updated 040506)
         (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200432
         (c) 2004  Thomson Derwent
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13/5/5 **(Item 5 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015536787
WPI Acc No: 2003-598937/200356
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-598938; 2003-598939; 2003-608351; 2003-608352; 2003-608363; 2003-608375; 2003-618397; 2003-618399; 2003-618400; 2003-627699; 2003-746541; 2004-071898
XRPX Acc No: N03-477194

Data mining **system and method called MintoMine for extracting data, from any data source, includes logical** connection **to extensible parsing environment that supports customized reverse-polish plug-in operators**

Patent Assignee: FAIRWEATHER J (FAIR-I)
Inventor: FAIRWEATHER J
Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200365179	A2	20030807	WO 2003US3205	A	20030203	200356	B
AU 2003217312	A1	20030902	AU 2003217312	A	20030203	200422	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002353487 P 20020201
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200365179	A2	E	242	G06F-000/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2003217312 A1 G06F-000/00 Based on patent WO 200365179

Abstract (Basic): WO 200365179 A2

NOVELTY - A system for the extraction of data from a variety of sources into a single unifying ontology, comprising: an ontology based environment, where the environment includes an ontology description language (ODL) and a run-time accessible types system; logically **connected** to , an extensible parsing environment, where the parsing environment supports customized reverse-polish plug-in operators; logically **connected** to, a configurable outer parser capable of accepting a BNF (or equivalent) specification describing the source data format; an embedded inner parser capable of executing statements and performing actions directly on the objects and types described by the system ontology.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for extracting data from a variety of sources into a single unifying ontology.

The unifying ontology is implemented by the Ontology Patent that introduced an ontology based language that is an extension of the C language.

USE - **Data mining** system and method called MintoMine for extracting data, collection referencing and cross referencing all extracted records from any data source including bulk extraction of free-form data from sources, such as CD-ROMs, and the Internet..

ADVANTAGE - Provides rapid **data mining** where the **data mining** system designer is free to evolve an appropriate ontology (global model) as dictated by actual use and by the needs of the system users. Changes are automatically and instantaneously reflected throughout the system allowing rapid evolution of the system. The system enables the software environment to be rapidly changed and extended, predominantly without the need for code modification, according to requirements, and without the fear of introducing new coding errors and bugs in the process. Moreover this system can, through ontology, unify data from a wide variety of different and incompatible sources and databases into a single whole where the data is unified and searchable without

consideration of source.
pp; 242 DwgNo 0/0
Title Terms: DATA; MINE; SYSTEM; METHOD; CALL; EXTRACT; DATA; DATA; SOURCE; LOGIC; **CONNECT** ; EXTEND; PARSE; ENVIRONMENT; SUPPORT; CUSTOMISATION; REVERSE; POLISH; PLUG; OPERATE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00
File Segment: EPI

13/5/13 **(Item 13 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014148391 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-632610/200173
XRPX Acc No: N01-472453

Correlation rule generation method for data mining **system, involves detecting** overlapping **state and reliability level of tables, so as to designate tables with desired search ranges and weightages**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: WANG W; YANG J; YU P S
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2001243072	A	20010907	JP 20018572	A	20010117	200173	B
GB 2366024	A	20020227	GB 20011503	A	20010122	200215	
US 6415287	B1	20020702	US 2000487797	A	20000120	200248	
GB 2366024	B	20040310	GB 20011503	A	20010122	200418	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000487797 A 20000120
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001243072	A		21	G06F-009/44	
GB 2366024	A			G06F-017/30	
US 6415287	B1			G06F-017/30	
GB 2366024	B			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001243072 A

NOVELTY - A list of tables representing correlation rule with weightages is produced. The partial convergence between left and right side components of rule is judged. Based on the judgment, number of tables satisfying component **overlapping** is detected. The reliability level of each table is determined, to designate the tables with desired search range and weightages.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for correlation rule generating system.

USE - For generating correlation rules utilized in **data mining** system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables retrieving the desired information easily, by adding weightages to each data item.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart representing **data mining** process. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

pp; 21 DwgNo 1/12

Title Terms: CORRELATE; RULE; GENERATE; METHOD; DATA; MINE; SYSTEM; DETECT; **OVERLAP** ; STATE; RELIABILITY; LEVEL; TABLE; SO; DESIGNATED; TABLE; SEARCH; RANGE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44** ; G06F-017/30
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60; G06F-019/00
File Segment: EPI

```
Set     Items   Description
S1        884   AU='CHANG H' OR AU='CHANG H H'
S2         10   AU='CHANG HENRY'
S3        894   (S1 OR S2)
S4         38   S3 AND IC=(G06F-015? OR G06F-007? OR G06F-009?)
S5         38   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S6         38   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Jan(Updated 040506)
       (c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/May W03
         (c) 2004 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040520,UT=20040513
         (c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200432
         (c) 2004  Thomson Derwent
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6/5/28 **(Item 28 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

010533190 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-030144/199603
XRPX Acc No: N96-025530

Relational artificial intelligence system - includes knowledge acquisition unit, which discovers knowledge from spreadsheet-formed databases to generate bases using inductive learning, while reasoning unit reasons about generated bases to predict effect for future data readings

Patent Assignee: CHANG H H (CHAN-I)
Inventor: **CHANG H H**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5473732	A	19951205	US 93146996	A	19931102	199603	B
			US 95385087	A	19950207		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93146996 A 19931102; US 95385087 A 19950207
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5473732	A		15	G06F-015/18	Cont of application US 93146996

Abstract (Basic): US 5473732 A

The system performs automatic knowledge acquisition from a set of data records, generates a set of relational knowledge bases and performs inferences on the set of relational knowledge bases to obtain inference results based on a set of required data. The comprises an input/output port for acquiring data and generating output. A computer with memory stores data and software programs. A set of relational inductive engines representing a set of executable programs is stored in the memory of the computer. The program automatically discovers knowledge from the set of data records and generates the set of relational knowledge bases. Each relational knowledge bases comprises a set of knowledge relations.

A set of relational inference engines is also stored in the computer memory for reasoning about the set of relational knowledge bases and for obtaining stud inference results. The inference results are determined based on the set of required data records, which store all permissible values in fields of each attribute of the decision relations in the memory. A code is assigned to each permissible value. The permission value is then translated to code. A set of code decision relations is created, and then the code is translated to the permissible values.

ADVANTAGE - Every component in system is relational. Data are organised in spreadsheet forms, thus system operates with high efficiency and speed.

Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: RELATED; ARTIFICIAL; INTELLIGENCE; SYSTEM; ACQUIRE; UNIT; DISCOVER; FORMING; GENERATE; BASE; INDUCTIVE; LEARNING; UNIT; REASON; GENERATE; BASE; PREDICT; EFFECT; FUTURE; DATA; READ
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/18**
File Segment: EPI

6/5/36 **(Item 36 from file: 350)**
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

009684222 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-377776/199347
XRPX Acc No: N93-291714

Automatic expert system containing automatic inference engine - has double loop program which processes inference independent of input knowledge base size and content

Patent Assignee: CHANG H H (CHAN-I)
Inventor: **CHANG H H**
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5263126	A	19931116	US 92942976	A	19920910	199347	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92942976 A 19920910
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5263126	A		19	G06F-015/18	

Abstract (Basic): US 5263126 A

The expert system has new types of knowledge bases including a stored knowledge base (11) in the form of an array, an input knowledge base (12) in the form of a truth table or in some other user-defined forms. A built-in computer program, or transfer engine, transfers the input knowledge base (3) to the stored knowledge base. A second, or inference engine (2) reasons with the stored knowledge base using a double loop.

The double loop always processes the inference automatically independent of the input knowledge base size and content and without need for compilation is necessary.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Knowledge based expert system. User friendly format. Fast operation.

Dwg.1/8

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; EXPERT; SYSTEM; CONTAIN; AUTOMATIC; INFER; ENGINE; DOUBLE; LOOP; PROGRAM; PROCESS; INFER; INDEPENDENT; INPUT; BASE; SIZE; CONTENT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/18**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/21 (Item 13 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

5003948 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9509-6210L-029, C9509-6170K-008
Title: A client-server computing model for heterogeneous distributed knowledge management
Author(s): El-Zoghabi, A.A.; Shen, S.N.T.; Ismail, M.A.; Korany, E.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings IEEE Southeastcon '93 (Cat. No.93CH3295-3) p.4 p.
Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA 684 pp.
ISBN: 0 7803 1257 0
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 1257 0/93/$3.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of Southeastcon '93
Conference Sponsor: IEEE
Conference Date: 4-7 April 1993 Conference Location: Charlotte, NC, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)
Abstract: An architecture for heterogeneous distributed **knowledge management** is presented. This architecture is based on a blackboard architecture and built around three different kinds of processes: procedural, exampler, and heuristic. Each process contributes a partial solution derived from the task assigned to it in the general flow diagram and interacts with other processes through a client-server computing model. The procedural processes are used for handling procedural preprocessing operations. The exampler processes are used in the form of **connectionist** models to recognize different **patterns resulting** from the preprocessing phase. The heuristic processes are implemented in the form of production rules to configure the chosen **connectionist** models based on some previously extracted features. (8 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: blackboard architecture; client-server systems; distributed processing; knowledge based systems; neural nets
Identifiers: feature extraction; pattern recognition; client-server computing model; heterogeneous distributed **knowledge management** ; blackboard architecture; flow diagram; procedural preprocessing operations; exampler processes; **connectionist** models; heuristic processes; production rules
Class Codes: B6210L (Computer communications); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C5290 (Neural computing techniques)

```
Set      Items   Description
S1         599   AU='CHANG H' OR AU='CHANG H H'
S2           0   AU='CHANG HENRY'
S3           0   (S1 OR S2) AND (DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? OR MINING OR SURF-
                 ?) OR KNOWLEDGE()MANAGE? OR AI OR ARTIFICIAL()INTELLIGEN? OR -
                 MACHINE()LEARN?)
S4       11545   AU=(CHANG, H? OR CHANG H?)
S5          69   S4 AND (DATAMIN? OR DATA()(MINE? OR MINING OR SURF?) OR KN-
                 OWLEDGE()MANAGE? OR AI OR ARTIFICIAL()INTELLIGEN? OR MACHINE(-
                 )LEARN?)
S6          62   RD (unique items)
S7           8   S6 AND (JOIN? OR CONJUNCTION? OR INTERSECT? OR OVERLAP? OR
                 CONNECT? OR MERGE?)
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File   6:NTIS 1964-2004/May W4
         (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/May W4
         (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Apr
         (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/May W4
         (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/May 27
         (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/May W2
         (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/May W3
         (c) 2004 IDG Communications
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define: data mining Search Advanced Search Preferences

Web

Definitions of **data mining** on the Web:

An information extraction activity whose goal is to discover hidden facts contained in databases. Using a combination of machine learning, statistical analysis, modeling techniques and database technology, data mining finds patterns and subtle relationships in data and infers rules that allow the prediction of future results. Typical applications include market segmentation, customer profiling, fraud detection, evaluation of retail promotions, and credit risk analysis.
www.twocrows.com/glossary.htm

Nontrivial extraction of implicit, previously unknown and potentially useful information from data, or the search for relationships and global patterns that exist in databases. [Bob Klevecz "The Whole EST Catalog" Scientist 12 (2): 22 Jan 18 1999] more... Algorithms & data analysis glossary
www.genomicglossaries.com/content/chemoinformatics_gloss.asp

As the term suggests, data mining is the analysis of data to establish relationships and identify patterns.
practice.findlaw.com/glossary.html

The process of analyzing large amounts of data in order to extract new kinds of useful information (such as implicit relationships between different pieces of information).
www.rlg.org/redlightgreen/glossary.html

The process of using statistical techniques to discover subtle relationships between data items, and the construction of predictive models based on them. The process is not the same as just using an OLAP tool to find exceptional items. Generally, data mining is a very different and more specialist application than OLAP, and uses different tools from different vendors. Normally the users are different, too. OLAP vendors have had little success with their data mining efforts.
www.olapreport.com/glossary.htm

The analysis of database information; this usually involves identifying specific product information and codes, cleansing data and re-formatting it.
www.isourceonline.com/research/glossary/index.asp

The process of discovering previously unknown information from the data in data warehouses.
www.upstreamcio.com/glossary.asp

Data mining entails analyzing information for previously undiscovered correlations between two markets. Data mining connections can be made through associations (baseball fans also watch football), sequences (buying wood and then buying paint), forecasting (based on patterns found), and clustering (grouping information in a new way).
www.ataconnect.org/htdocs/facts/glossary/dk.htm

The process of analyzing data to identify patterns or relationships.
www.iomega.com/support/documents/11240.html

Finding unexpected relationships in a data set. Similar to exploratory data analysis. Vitalnet is excellent at data mining. Some say data dredging, since if you look long enough, you will always find unusual events just by chance.
www.ehdp.com/vitalnet/glossary.htm

a type of application with built-in proprietary algorithms that sort, rank, and perform calculations on a specified and often large data set, producing visualizations that reveal patterns which may not have been evident from mere listings or summaries. View records related to this term
www.sims.berkeley.edu/courses/is213/s99/Projects/P9/web_site/glossary.htm

A technique using software tools geared for the user who typically does not know exactly what he's searching for, but is looking for particular patterns or trends. Data mining is the process of sifting through large amounts of data to produce data content relationships. This is also known as data surfing.
www.etfinancial.com/dataglossary.htm

The function of database applications that probe for hidden or undiscovered patterns in given collections of data. These applications use pattern recognition technologies as well as statistical and mathematical techniques and can have a key impact on the return on investment (ROI) for a technology expenditure upon discovering marketing or customer service data about one's clients. Data mining is not simple, and most companies have not yet actively mined their data, though nearly all have plans to do so in the future.
www.eccs.uk.com/resources/glossary.asp

The process of analyzing large volumes of data using pattern recognition or knowledge discovery techniques to identify meaningful trends and relationships represented in data in large databases.
www.cio.gov.bc.ca/other/daf/IRM_Glossary.htm

The practice of searching databases for hidden patterns of data which reveal additional information to create detailed profiles -- which may or may not be sold to third-parties.
www.kgb.org/kgb/glossary.html

Extraction of useful information from data sets. Data mining serves to find information that is hidden within the available data.
www.pcai.com/web/glossary/pcai_d_f_glossary.html

refers to the many methods of data analysis(often using sophisticated algorithms) to answer open-endedquestions about your data. Data mining is easily used by non-technical people and provides information in real time.
www.netplusmarketing.com/resources_glos.cfm

Category of DBMS applications that seek to find new information and relationships within multiple, often heterogeneous, legacy data stores; for example, searching and analyzing customer sales transaction detail to determine buying habits by ZIP code or other demographic criteria. See Active Data Warehousing page.
www.whamtech.com/glossary.htm

The comparison and study of large databases in order to discover new data relationships. Mining a clinical database may produce new insights on outcomes, alternate treatments or effects of treatment on different races and genders.
pip.med.umich.edu/glossary/index3.htm

A technique to analyse data in very large databases. Analysis can reveal trends and patterns and can be used to improve vital business processes.
www.knowledgepoint.com.au/starting_out/glossary.htm

searching, accessing, extracting and manipulating data in databases. Exploration en profondeur de données
www.nrcan.gc.ca/cfs-scf/science/prodserv/kmglossary_e.html

A process of reviewing information in a database and making new connections among the information.
www.vnulearning.com/kmwp/glossary.html

Analyzing information in a database using tools that look for trends or anomalies without knowledge of the data's meaning. Data mining is crucial in CRM strategies, particularly in e-commerce.
www.personalization.org/GlossaryofTerms3.html

A technique of sifting through vast amounts of data to discover trends in customer needs, buying patterns, profitability, and other critical business measurements. Usually requires the construction of a data warehouse.
www.impact21group.com/glossary.htm

Applications that retrieve data over the grid and apply an algorithm; under development.
www.ipg.nasa.gov/ipgflat/aboutipg/glossary.html

data processing using sophisticated data search capabilities and statistical algorithms to discover patterns and correlations in large preexisting databases; a way to discover new meaning in data
www.cogsci.princeton.edu/cgi-bin/webwn